

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

And Law Reporter for the Supreme & Provincial Courts of China & Japan

VOL. V

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1869.

No. 129

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	Page.		Page.
The Government of China	289	Report of Meeting of Shareholders Shanghai	
Confucius	290	General Hospital	294
CASES IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.		NEWS OF THE WEEK, ...	296
Evans & Co. v. Tarrant	291	COMMERCIAL SUMMARY, &c., ...	300
Summary Cases	292	SHIPPING, &c., ...	300
Police Cases	292	QUOTATIONS, &c., ...	300

NOTIFICATIONS

H. B. M. Supreme Court.

H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

NOTICE.—The sittings of the Court for hearing ordinary Civil Cases during the month of June next will be held on every Tuesday; and for Motions Applications, &c., on every Monday and every Friday of that month respectively.

Shanghai, 29th May, 1869.

Prussian Consulate General

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DER durch Verfügung des Königlich Preussischen General Consuls vom 31 sten October 1868 eröffnete Concurs über das Vermögen der Firma LINCKER & Co. in Swatow, wird in Uebereinstimmung mit den Anträgen der sämtlichen bekannt gewordenen Gläubiger hiermit aufgehoben.

Shanghai, den 29sten Mai, 1869.

NORDDEUTSCHES BUNDES CONSULAT.

ALL the known creditors of the firm of LINCKER & Co. in Swatow having filed a petition to close the judicial proceedings of this case, notice is hereby given that the above estate is taken out of Court.

NORTH GERMAN CONSULATE.

Shanghai, 29th May, 1869.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

MIT der heut erfolgten Uebergabe der diesseitigen Amtsgeschäfte an den neuernannten Consul des Norddeutschen Bundes für Shanghai Herrn ANNECKE haben die bisherigen norddeutschen Einzel-Consular Behörden, als das Königl. General Consulat und das Königl. Vice Consulat für Preussen so wie die Consulate für Bremen, Hamburg und Lübeck ihre Functionen eingestellt.

Shanghai, den 6 ten Mai 1869.

Der Stellvertretende Königl. General Consul,
TETIENBORN.

United States Consulate General.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

Estate of J. H. AUSTIN, deceased,
(late of Newchwang.)

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against it to present the same in duplicate, with vouchers, on or before the 1st day of July, 1869.

GEO. F. SEWARD.

Shanghai, 19th June, 1869.

British Consulate Newchwang.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

NEWCHWANG, 3rd June, 1869.

H. B. M. Acting Consul at Newchwang, under instructions from H. E., H. M. Minister, publishes for general information an alteration in the special Port regulation for the port of Newchwang (Yingtze) as laid down in the General and Special Regulations issued by His Exy., and published by H. M. Consul at Shanghai in the *North China Daily News* of the 29th March 1869.

In this it was laid down that the limits of the Port commenced "at the West of the Creek near the 'Fort,' and extend as far as the Eastern limit of the British Settlement." But in order to coincide with the limits now described by the Custom House Regulations this special regulation is ordered to be amended by the following.

NEWCHWANG YINGTSZE.

The limits of the port are as follow:—On the West a line drawn from the LAO-YEN-KO on Middle Temple; on the East, a line drawn across the river from the Eastern limits of the British settlement.

WALTER E. KING.

British Consulate Shanghai.

NOTIFICATION.

R. J. FORREST, Esquire, H. B. M.'s Acting Vice-Consul, will take charge of this Consulate during the temporary absence of the undersigned.

W. H. MEDHURST,

H. B. M.'s Consul

H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Shanghai, 19th June, 1869.

NOTIFICATION.

In the estate of THOMAS WEST, deceased, late Chief Engineer Steamship Kiu Shu.

ALL persons having claims against the above estate are requested to file them at this office on or before the 15th proximo, and all persons indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. H. MEDHURST.

Consul and Official Administrator.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 15th May, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. SILAS MEYER MOSES has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Shanghai, 19th June, 1869.

UNION STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THE Second Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, will be held at the offices of the undersigned on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M.

GLOVER, DOW & Co.,

Shanghai, 19th June, 1869.

MR. GEORGE WATSON COUTTS is admitted a partner in our firm.

COUTTS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st May, 1869.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH, POOTUNG.

DURING the Summer Months, the hours for Divine Service, in this Church, will be 10.30 A.M., and 4 P.M.

The use of the Reading Room of the Shanghai Temperance Society (*Hongque Bund*, next door west of the United States Consulate) has been kindly granted for the benefit of Seamen. Facilities for letter-writing may also be found there.

It is proposed to collect a Library and Museum, towards which contributions from all quarters will be thankfully acknowledged. Prayer-Books also are much needed at the present time.

The Chaplain takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to those friends who have, from time to time, given him Newspapers for distribution on shipboard; and *especial* acknowledgements are hereby made to such as have, of their own accord, sent Books, Magazines and Papers to his Office, which is at No. 50 Wangpoo Road, *Hongque*.

EDWARD W. SYLE,

Seamen's Chaplain.

Shanghai, 12th June, 1869.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1.—AT TIENTSIN, *French Settlement*.—A plot of land containing about 21 mow, with a frontage on the River of 175 feet. There is a sufficient depth of water to allow a vessel alongside. Suitable for a godown to receive cargo direct from ship's side.

2.—AT HANKOW.—A plot of land, a half-share, with a House newly erected, measuring 200 Chinese feet in length and 45 feet in breadth, with a frontage on the River.

3.—AT HANKOW.—A plot of land consisting of 124 Chinese feet broad, adjoining the above lot, situated on the South-west side, on the River frontage.

4.—AT HANKOW.—A plot of land measuring 180 Chinese in length and 161 feet in breadth. Situated South-west of lot No. 3. The 3 lots, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, have a River frontage of 294 Chinese feet.

5. AT WOOSUNG.—One plot of land, adjoining the French Commissariat Godowns, measuring about 14 mow, with a frontage on the River of near 400 feet.

6.—AT SHANGHAI.—Three plots of land situated near the Race Course, measuring together 3m. 7f. 3l. Sh.

For conditions and terms of sale apply to

ALFRED VAUCHER,

15, Kiangse Road,

or to GUIRAUD, FAVRE & Co.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE following Properties belonging to the Estate of DENT & Co. :—

At *Hankow*.—The property at present occupied by Messrs. EVANS & RAINBOW, consisting of a Dwelling-house with servants' Offices and Stables, and three Godowns, each 150 feet by 60.

The situation of this property, outside the British Concession, its river frontage of 320 feet and extensive Godown accommodation makes it one of the most valuable at *Hankow*, especially for Steamboat purposes.

At *Kiukiang*.—Four lots on the British Concession, with a frontage of 232 feet on the river bund. The buildings consist of a Dwelling house with Servant's Offices, and two Godowns, 100 feet by 50, and 105 feet by 66 on the front lots, and of a Godown 155 feet by 66 feet on the back lots.

For further particulars, apply to

H. P. HANSSEN.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1869.

THE SHANGHAI NEWS-LETTER,

ENLARGED to double its former size, now affords a better medium of intelligence from this quarter of the world. It is published for the transmission of all the current Mercantile, Political, and General News of China and Japan, by the Pacific Mail Steamer to America and Europe.

The NEWS-LETTER will contain a summary of all the news of the month,—a complete and reliable review of the market—leading articles upon subjects of general interest—arrivals and departures of shipping—movements of American men-of-war on the station, etc., etc.

The conductors will endeavour to make it in all respects a welcome visitor in every counting house in the United States engaged in the China trade, as well as to those who are otherwise interested in this portion of the Far East.

Advertisements will be received at the following rates :

One square (ten lines) first insertion.....\$1.00

Every additional insertion.....\$0.50

The subscription of the NEWS-LETTER is Two Dollars and a half per annum for subscribers in Shanghai, and Three Dollars when mailed.

The authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions are:—

Mr. J. W. SULLIVAN, 609, Sansom Street, San Francisco, London and China Express Office, 2, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, London.

Messrs. W. H. FOGG & Co., 32, Burling Slip, New York.

Mr. J. B. MORRIS, Hongkong.

Mr. ALFRED WEILLER, Yokohama.

Hioogo News Office, Hiogo.

Messrs. F. & C. WALSH, Printers, Shanghai.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editors of NEWS-LETTER," Local Post, Shanghai.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. WILSON in our Firm ceased on the 31st December 1867, and Mr. W. G. HOWELL is admitted a partner from this date.

Our Firm now consists of Mr. W. G. HOWELL, Mr. ALFRED HOWELL and Mr. JOSEPH ALBINSON.

HOWELL & Co.

Hakodadi, 1st January, 1869.

Monthly Periodical.

"NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS.

Price \$6 per annum.

IN Issuing a Monthly Periodical devoted to Eastern subjects, on the plan of that which, under a similar title, has proved so popular during a long series of years in Great Britain and America, the publishers have been encouraged by the already large and constantly increasing interest felt in all parts of the civilized world with relation to China, Japan, and the adjacent Countries. With Peking and Yedo open to travellers and officials, with the whole Empire of China accessible to explorers, and the barriers hitherto so jealously maintained in Japan becoming daily weakened, numbers of new facts and much curious information is being accumulated in the notebooks of individuals, who are glad to preserve in type many little particulars, for embodying which in a form accessible to the public, no means now exist. All notes and inquiries received are carefully classified and indexed with minute care; whilst, as in the home work which has been adopted as a model, a list of books wanted, or for disposal relating to China or Japan is inserted free of charge.

The favourable reception which this periodical has met with leads the publishers to hope for a yet more extensive circulation.

The subscription has been fixed at \$4 per annum. It is necessary, in order to avoid misapprehension, to add that no communication, of whatever description, can entitle a contributor, in the case of a publication of this kind, to receive without charge a copy of the paper in which it appears. All "Notes" and "Queries" are of course, inserted without charge.

Orders in England, the Continent, or the United States, may be addressed to Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row, London, E. C.; or to F. ALGAR, Esq., 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Orders in China or the East to C. A. SAINT (late A. Shortrede Co.), Hongkong; Messrs. BROWN & Co., Siew; Messrs. GILES & Co., Amoy; Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., Shanghai; Messrs. KARUTH, HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

Orders in Australia to Messrs. BAILLIERE & Co., Melbourne, Victoria.

Orders in Singapore to Office of the "Free Press" Singapore.

C. A. SAINT, (late A. SHORTREDE & Co.)

Publisher, Hongkong

It is requested that only such communications as relate to Editorial matters be addressed to the Editor, and that they be sent not later than Friday.

Advertisements will be received till 10 a.m. on Saturday. No communications can be noticed unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

Supreme Court and Consular Gazette

SHANGHAI, JUNE 19TH, 1868.

WITHIN the last week two curious and apparently inconsistent items of Chinese intelligence have appeared in the local papers, both we believe perfectly trustworthy. The one a translation of an inflammatory proclamation posted at Ichang, in Hupeh, during the presence of the gun-boat *Opossum* with the surveying expedition on board, the other an account of a rebellion organized in this province. The proclamation which bears traces of its origin from a Manchu, or at least an official under the present government of China, is curious as evidencing the spirit in which that government essays to rule the country: the other leads us to enquire into the feelings of the mass of the people and their attitude towards that government.

Our contemporary the *Evening Courier* in speaking of the proclamation suggested it might have been only a "skit." However much knowledge the members of the Yangtze expedition may have had of the manners and customs of the Chinese, we are not prepared to accept this explanation, as we have never as yet heard of the Chinese indulging in a joke of this nature. If, however, it were a skit, it evinces a spirit of enquiry into the relative positions of the people and the government, which means almost as much as the plot of rebellion at Soochow. Curiously reversing the historical order of facts it states that for two hundred years the people have eaten the bread and tilled the soil of the Tatsing dynasty, to the benevolence of whose sovereigns their very existence is to be attributed. Now in our estimation this may be a governmental way of putting a conquest, not achieved without rivers of blood, before the people, but is hardly likely to have emanated from the conquered race, in whose possession were those very fields for ages before the benevolent sway of the Tatsings stopped short of a confiscation they had no power to carry out. If the proclamation however were a skit this ill-timed eulogy of the Manchu dynasty, put forward with such an utter disregard of truth, must have been meant to draw attention to the weak points of their rule. Again it speaks of the increasing population and comfort of the people. We do not mean to deny the unprecedented increase in the former during the dynasty, though there is every reason to doubt the returns which have been generally accepted as reliable; we moreover are quite prepared to acknowledge the artificial stimulus given to the growth of the population within the last two centuries. Where, however, wealth remains at a stand still or has been even decreasing amongst a people, increase of population denotes decrease of individual prosperity and a continued degradation in the physical conditions of the inhabitants. And this we urge is just such a result as has occurred in China. We have before this point-

ed out some of the means by which this increase was brought about, of which we mentioned the practical isolation of the people as the most impolitic. One of the private memorials on the revision of the Treaty thus sketches the results.

There being no possible market for the surplus product of any district, production ceased when a bare subsistence was obtained; with no imports, no manufactures, there was no division of labour; as the population increased there was no need of the services of additional hands, hence human life and human labour became of the smallest possible account; until finally, while economy of material conveyed at great cost and risk from distant localities became imperative, manual labour being a drug in the market had to enter into competition with the lower animals.

And curiously in this connection comes the real offence attributed to foreigners. They are not skilled in the mysteries of Chinese etiquette, and are in fact disagreeable and insignificant; but this is not enough to excite the indignation of the writers of the placard. Accordingly the real point of their offending is put forward. They bring wheel ships. Now wheel ships in a Chinese official's mind mean far more than the Duke of Somerset's "inevitable gun-boat." They denote intercourse between the people and interchange of ideas and commodities, while in a purely selfish point of view they denote restrictions on personal speculation; and both these reasons are sufficient to cause them to be looked upon with a shudder. They are besides guilty of propagating the Christian religion, which, in demanding some enquiry from its converts on the relative merits of the religions practised in China, is likewise hateful. So long as the studies of a village youth were confined to the four books and their commentators there was little fear of his calling in question the acts of his superiors; contact with a different system of religion and development of civilization may however induce the question—which is best? and this is a state of affairs which, as needing the display of more statesmanlike qualities than usually trouble a Chinese mandarin, is to be deprecated.

That, however, ideas on these subjects have, notwithstanding the efforts of the officials, penetrated the cities of the upper Yangtze we may gather from the presumed necessity to issue the placard, and the friendly reception accorded to the expedition. The anticipated revision of the Treaties has given an impetus to travelling in the interior. We can now speak with tolerable certainty as to the opinions of the Chinese in the Yangtze provinces as well as in portions of the north; from every place we hear the same opinion expressed amongst the mercantile classes, that were the present restrictions removed their trade would greatly increase. This has been the reply in Kiangsu, in Anhwei, in Hupeh, in Kiangsi, in Szechuen, and we believe in Shantung. Wheel ships are in fact as much the panacea of the Chinese trader as they are the bug-bear of the official, and so it happened that even in Ichang, in the face of the proclamation, the visit of the gunboat was looked upon by the people in a friendly light. Day after day the inhabitants with their blue dresses came crowding over the little vessel till she actually seemed in the landscape a dot of indigo; men and officers retired before the persistent invasion, yet not a word of ill feeling was uttered. The people in fact had other ideas as to their

own welfare from those put forward by the benevolence of their Tatsing rulers.

While this was the state of affairs in Ichang another act of the same drama was being performed in Soochow. The benevolence of the dynasty which for two hundred years had allowed its subjects to increase and multiply does not seem to have been any more appreciated in the extreme east than the extreme west of the empire, and a formidable plot for a rebellion has been discovered in the provincial capital of Kiangsoo.

The Taiping Rebellion has not been so utterly extirpated but that traces of it now and then appear; the restless spirits evoked during its continuance can scarcely brook their enforced state of idleness and seclusion. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that old adherents of the cause should naturally gather together where discontent prevails amongst the people. In some respects Kiangnan is the best governed of the Chinese provinces; but at the same time the imposts are probably heavier in this than any others portion of the empire. If there be less patent injustice in the administration of the government, there is more real oppression than elsewhere. Nowhere even in China does the operation of the tax collector penetrate to such intimate details, and nowhere is the personal liberty of the trader or agriculturist so much hampered. Levies originated for the suppression of the Taiping rebellion are now, five years after the capture of Nanking and its final extirpation, still continued; barrier duties prevent interchange of commodities; the utter destruction of the roads keep the greater portion of the interior in a state of helpless poverty. In none of these particulars is any sign of amelioration to be looked for. That discontent should exist among the people is therefore not surprising, and that men whose lives have been spent in rebellion should be found ready to take advantage of it is only natural.

The proprietors of the *Edinburgh Review* were fortunate in obtaining for their April number an intelligent criticism on the philosophy of Confucius. Political events have drawn public attention in England somewhat in the direction of China, and hence just at present more interest is felt in anything relating to this empire than could have been excited a few months ago. More especially is it important to investigate the secret springs of Chinese opinion and prejudice. The current literature of the day frequently lets us into the feelings of the people amongst whom that literature is circulated. But this serves only as an exponent of feeling; the reason for its existence lies far deeper, and is rooted in the national philosophy. This is universally true, and may be illustrated by the history of Locke's influence in England. The great philosopher's conclusions were eagerly seized by the Deists, and were developed in turn by Hartley, Priestley and Darwin, the latter finding in them ground for the banishment of the spiritual essence from the universe, and the reduction of mind to matter. It is easy to trace the continuance of this influence through the pages of Hume's History, which teaches us "to believe in a world that is govern-

ed by no God, and which is inhabited by a race of men who are capable of no patriotism, no heroism, no self-sacrifice, but have made a ridiculous mimicry of these qualities to impose upon each other." And so, filtering down through philosophers and historians, and stamping the lighter literature, the doctrines of Locke, expanded and distorted, furnish us with the explanation of the tone of general society in the latter end of the last century. Just in the same way national and social characteristics in all countries are to be traced to the expressed or implied teaching of philosophers of whose names the mass of the people are ignorant. We should have wished that the reviewer had devoted more attention to this interesting and important department of his subject. However the essay is a most valuable one, inasmuch as it places many of the more important doctrines of the great Eastern sage in an attractive form, and renders them accessible to multitudes of readers to whom Confucius is a mere empty name. The sage's official life is thus summarised:—

He was made chief magistrate of the town of Chung-too, subsequently assistant superintendent of works, and finally minister of crime. In this capacity he appears as one of the pioneers of law and civilisation. He conceived the first rough idea of trial by jury. He punished with rigour the traders who gave false weight. He reformed the morals of the country by severe enactments against the unchaste. He curtailed the influence of the great families, and dismantled the cities which formed the seats of their power. He opposed baronial aggressions with the energy of Rienzi, and repressed brigandage and lawlessness with the persistency of Sixtus V. Yet while these radical reforms were being carried on, his mind was not less devoted to the arrangement of Court etiquette to settling the forms to be observed at feasts, and directing the proprieties of funeral processions. While adjusting the relations of classes, and reforming the jurisprudence of a great Empire he appeared absorbed in considering whether inside coffins should be four or five inches thick, and whether trees should or should not be planted around tombs. It is this union of the very small with the very great which makes Confucius so profound an enigma to western enquirers. We cannot imagine an actor capable of performing Hamlet, insisting on playing Polonius and the gravedigger on the same night.

We fail to see even the roughest idea of trial by jury in the practice adopted by Confucius of consulting several individuals upon every knotty point, and of deciding in accordance with the opinion which commended itself to his own judgment. Indeed we regret this statement, although supported by Dr. Legge's authority, for a notion of the kind is in the highest degree likely to distort the already sufficiently absurd ideas about China that are prevalent in England. But though we pluck this laurel from the sage's brow, it seems to us on the other hand rather hard that the ceremonial observances which occupied him, doubtless as types of something more important, should be stigmatised as "very small." From an independent point of view the Levitical ceremonial seems utterly destitute of sense or reason, but our estimation of its importance changes so soon as we are supplied with the key to its mysteries. And so with the minute ceremonial instituted by Confucius, we refrain from judging until we shall have obtained a glimpse into the reasons that suggested its construction. And one glimpse we actually have obtained. It would seem from the confession the Minister Mêng-Hsi that state and private ceremonial was at the time much neglected, and

that the dignity of the throne was impaired by that neglect. Hence the attention paid to form by Confucius, and there is no ground for any very severe blame if he ran into extremes, and rode to the death what he came to regard as a favourite hobby. There can be little doubt that Confucius was an eccentric man. We do not set down eccentricity as a mark of genius, but it certainly frequently accompanies it. The sage's personal habits, his pruniness and neatness, all reported with Boswell-like fidelity, give us the notion of one painfully peculiar in gait, appearance and mode of living. But these must be considered as the merest accidents, no more affording an index to the essentials of his character than did the various peculiarities of Johnson open a view into his gigantic intellect.

We must take another opportunity of justifying the view we hold regarding the philosophy of Confucius. For the present we must be content with saying that it does not at all coincide with that held by the reviewer. Meanwhile we close our remarks for the present by drawing attention to the following eloquent passage, which, for grace of diction, is the gem of the essay:—

The splendid honours which have been accumulated upon Confucius since his death must not disguise from us the sombre sadness of his final parting. The difference between the Chinese and the Hindoo cannot be more vividly exemplified than by a contrast between the death of Confucius and that of Sakya-mouni. The tremulous sensibility with which the venerable Siddhartha takes leave of his cousin Amanda, of the innumerable company of holy scholars of the City of Rājagriha, and the diamond throne, and then crossing the Ganges seeks a vast forest, and there enters into Nirvana, can never be forgotten. The scene is instinct with rapture and elevation. Wearily and heavily, with a jaded sense of baffled endeavour, the father of Chinese philosophy lays him down to die looking earthwards to the last, until the Supreme Mystery shuts even earth from his view.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

June 15th, 1869.

H. EVANS & Co. v. W. TARRANT.

Claim of \$117.89 on accounts stated.

The claim consisted of three items: the first of \$90 for goods supplied, to which defendant answered that it was too much and paid \$47 into Court as full satisfaction for that and the remaining items; the second of \$14 for keep and feed of a pig which defendant repudiated; and the third of \$13 given for a special purpose which defendant said was so applied.

Plaintiff, sworn, deposed:—That he was a store-keeper and that defendant had dealt with him since December 1862. Since January 1867 he could get no settlement from him, and he was obliged to stop his credit altogether in August of last year. The balance of account is \$97. He did not keep his own accounts. Everything is entered in a day book, and then in a ledger which he produces. The amount of goods supplied to defendant was \$175.64. He had paid defendant \$5 for bacon and paid him by cheque Tls. 43.

Plaintiff continued that there was \$64.50 to be deducted for empty bottles &c. He had repeatedly applied for payment. On June 1st 1867, defendant sent a pig to his place to be served by his boar and would not take it away, until finally in December he told him if he did not send for her he would throw her out. Had a score of times applied to him to take it away, and had told him he would charge \$2 a month for her keep. He has not paid for it. In June 1867, defendant told him that he was endeavouring to get some dollars to obtain an opinion as to the power of the owners of the Soochow bridge to charge passengers. He gave him \$5, his son gave \$3, and his brother-in-law \$5. He seeks for his brother-in-law's subscription because requested to do so as he did not apply it to the object

for which given. He asked him to return it but he would not; he however said he would give it in newspapers.

Letter from defendant read to that effect.

On 26th November 1868, defendant wrote to him saying he was willing to settle their affairs by arbitration and put them in Mr. Cheshire's hand, but no settlement could be come to. He was accordingly obliged to come to Court, and did so with great reluctance.

To defendant:—I received a letter from you dated Sept. 18th, 1867.

Defendant said that some of the items he wished to have reduced; there was one for 15 lbs. of coltish he never got; in another he was charged \$1 per pound for butter and wished to have it reduced by \$0.75 as he had agreed only to pay that price; the item for bread supplied for a certain month he wished reduced \$2 as he was charged with 51 loaves, whereas he did not consume more than a loaf a day; he thought the bread had been sent to Mr. Jones but charged to him. The items for seed cake and fish he wished reduced \$1 each.

Plaintiff said the goods were supplied at market rate.

To Court:—I did not answer that letter, but went in person to the defendant and told him I could make no reductions.

To defendant:—I received a letter from you in November 1866. It contained your account against me. It was wrong. I had paid you Tls. 15 therein charged.

Plaintiff continued that he had to stop defendant's credit.

Defendant.—You did not stop it. I stopped it myself.

Plaintiff:—I stopped it.

Defendant:—Remember your oath.

Plaintiff:—I am sorry I did not stop it long ago.

Plaintiff:—I have allowed for bacon returned and 50 cts. for ale returned.

Defendant who was looking at the account produced said that with all the additions and debits jumbled together he could not make head or tail out of it.

His Honour said they were plain enough to him.

Plaintiff to Court:—The Tls. 18 for advertising has been paid to defendant (receipt produced). I don't owe him Tls. 31 for subscription. I owe him for 6 odd papers and Tls. 15 for advertising.

Plaintiff to defendant:—I do not remember your applying to me to continue the advertising contract. I am confident that I told you to take it out. The other papers took it out, the Recorder and Express immediately they were told.

Defendant said he was sure he did. It was entered in his books, and it was not likely he was wrong as he never made mistakes. If this was one, it was his first one.

Plaintiff to defendant:—I never made any agreement about the pig. It was not badly treated while in my place.

To the Court:—The \$13 was to be devoted to the Bridge affair.

Defendant said it had been so devoted.

Plaintiff remarked that in the letter he had received defendant said he had not paid it to Mr. White.

Defendant said he had not at that time paid it for he had not been applied to, but did so afterwards and the recipient was very thankful.

Defendant, sworn:—stated that his accounts were accurate. Plaintiff had distinctly told him he could have the butter at 75 cts. a pound. He would not mind about the coltish. His usual consumption of bread was a loaf a day. The item for advertising is correct; can swear positively that the plaintiff came to his office and told him to renew the contract. An entry was made of it in his book (produced). The plaintiff saw the pig at his place, and, remarking how well it was growing, told him he had a splendid boar and to send her down as he had lots of grain and bread dust for it. In about three months after he said to take her away as she never would have any young. He did take her away and she died the following day. Hopkins, the butcher, came and made a post mortem examination, when it was found that she had 16 young. Hopkins said the pig was starved. Subsequently when talking to the defendant he said he would charge him for its keep. He never expected that he would do so, and was surprised at his mentioning it. He sent the sow to the Sib bin joeli. The money given to him for the bridge was a long time in his hands, but had been afterwards paid to Mr. White, who was expressly told with what object.

Plaintiff to Defendant:—You expressly told me you had plenty of feeding for the pig.—You said the sow would never breed. I believed what you said as I thought you an expert in piggery.

(The parties began indulging in some recriminations which were checked by His Honor, who remarked it was very unseemly.)

Plaintiff denied this. He had not grain or food enough then for his own pig, and consequently it was not likely that he would ask the defendant to send him his to keep. He should have done as others do that get the service of his boar, sent for his sow after five days.

Mr. Jones, who was in Court, did not know anything about the bread. He was managing the paper at the time for Mr. Tarrant. He did not deal with Mr. Evans, but would have paid the bill if he had received the bread and it had been correct.

His Honor said, as some of the statements were so contradictory, he would reserve his decision till he had looked over the accounts.

H. B. M.'S SUMMARY COURT.

June 10th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,

A native tailor (name not mentioned in Court) sued a seaman named William Dolon for \$14; the price of clothes supplied to him.

Defendant said he never saw the plaintiff before, and never got any clothes from him.

Plaintiff stated that in December of last year he made for the defendant a suit of oilskin for \$4, a waistcoat for \$1.75, a flannel coat for \$4.25, two serge jackets for \$4. He went on board to solicit the order, and gave the clothes before the ship sailed. He did not know the vessel's name, but she left on December 23rd. He applied several times for the money.

Defendant stated that he never ordered or received the clothes in question, nor had ever seen the plaintiff until a few days ago when he came on board to look for the mate, as he said he wanted to get some money from him. His ship left about 9 weeks before Christmas. What clothes he received were paid for by his captain.

Defendant produced certificates which showed conclusively that he was paid off in Australia in January. The ship that he was then so paid off from was the "Francis Henry," and the shipping office records proved that this vessel cleared for Foochow (and thence to Australia) on the 30th October.

Judgment for defendant, with costs.

June 12th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

MILLS v. TARRANT.

Judgment Summons for \$52 and costs.

The Court being satisfied of defendant's ability to pay, directed execution to issue for the full amount of the judgment with costs.

June 14th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

J. W. MALCOLM v. J. MAHON.

Claim of \$99.99; for services rendered.

J. W. Malcolm, sworn, stated:—that he had received a letter from Japan commissioning him to find a drill instructor for the Japanese at a salary of \$200 per month. He offered the post to the defendant, on consideration of the sum of \$100, who accepted it and agreed to pay that sum and give a promissory note for the amount. Engaged defendant for six months, and he went to Japan, but on arrival owing to some difficulties that arose about employing foreigners he did not get the appointment, but received \$700 from the Japanese Government as a compromise.

Defendant, sworn, stated:—that he gave the promissory note for the amount, payable if he got the situation, but did not get it. The consul said he could not take it, as a proclamation had been issued forbidding the employment of foreigners as musketry or drill instructors. Received \$700 from the government for his trouble and expenses incurred. This sum barely covered his expenses; he had to borrow money to return. Offered to give the plaintiff \$50, but he refused.

Judgment for the defendant.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

June 11th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,

Henry King, an inmate of the Sailors' Home, was charged with wilfully destroying one of the trees on the Band, by breaking off one of the branches.

Prisoner denied the charge, and said he saw the branch on the road and picked it up.

Sergeant Barret proved that he saw the prisoner going towards the tree and shortly after heard the branch breaking. He then followed him and caught the branch in his possession.

The Prisoner was remanded that the value of the tree might be ascertained.

June 12th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Peter Robinson, an inmate of the Sailors' Home, and James Wilson, also an inmate of the Home and a distressed British subject, who had some time ago deserted from the American vessel *Juan Rattray*, were charged with being drunk and assaulting a Chinaman.

Both prisoners acknowledged being under the influence of liquor, but denied the charge of assault.

The police constable who arrested them stated that he witnessed the assault; he saw Wilson hit the Chinaman in the mouth, causing it to bleed, and saw Robinson kick him.

His Worship fined the prisoners \$3 each, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment; and remarked that it was lucky for them the assaulted native did not appear as prosecutor, for if he had it was not likely they would have got off with such mild punishment.

Henry King, an inmate of the Sailors' Home, who on the previous day was charged with wilfully destroying one of the trees on the Band by breaking off a branch was again brought up on remand.

Inspector Stripling said that, from enquiries he had instituted among the Chinese, he had learned that the value of the injured tree was \$2.

In reply to the court, the prisoner stated that he thought there were a few dollars belonging to him in the home. He had £1.17.6 when discharged.

Mr. Kelly said that the man had borne a good character since his admission to the Home, but did not think there could be any money of his in hand, if only paid off with the sum he stated, £1.17.6, which would not be more than \$7, and he did not see how he could pay the fine that might be inflicted on the prisoner unless he devoted the funds of the Home to that object; in doing which he did not think he would be justified, as he would have no security that the prisoner would ever repay it.

His Worship said as this was the first case of the kind that had come before that him he would fine prisoner the sum of \$2 and order him to pay \$2 damages, or in default of the fine to go to gaol for 7 days.

Two men of colour, whose names were not mentioned, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public streets. The constable, who took them into custody, stated that he first saw them creating a disturbance in a native store, and, on their being ejected therefrom, saw them set to and fight among themselves. Fined \$3 each.

June 14th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Thomas Williams, an inmate of the Sailor's Home, was charged with throwing stones on Saturday night against the gate of the Home.

The prisoner did not recollect anything about it.

Mr. Kelly said he had heard that morning of the case, and had examined the gate, which was in no way injured, but showed some indentations from the stones.

The policeman said he saw the prisoner throwing the stones, which varied in weight from a couple of ounces to 4 or 5 lbs.

His Worship fined the prisoner \$2, or a week's imprisonment.

Alley, a Hindoo, was charged with stabbing another, named Selim.

Prosecutor, sworn,—stated that he was a watchman at the Old Dock, and the prisoner was employed on board the *Berwick Walls*. As he was walking through Bamboo town on the previous day he met the prisoner near his door, who took a hold of him and wanted him to go into the house to drink tea; but he refused, saying he had his business to attend to. The prisoner then drew out his knife and stabbed him in the neck. Did not remember anything that occurred after.

Prisoner said it was the prosecutor that wounded himself.

Inspector Stripling said the wound was about an inch in length. Dr. Macgowan had examined it and said that had the knife gone in another direction, the wound must have been fatal.

Asim Kali, sworn, stated,—that he lived in the same house with the prisoner; they were standing at the door when the prosecutor came along; the prisoner asked him to have some tea but he refused. On his refusing the second time the prisoner drew out a knife and stabbed him in the neck. The prisoner fainted. Saw the knife in the prisoner's hand. Was sure the prosecutor did not stab himself.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

A Malay, named Ali, was charged by another, named Awong, with assaulting him.

The prosecutor stated that while walking through Bamboo town the prisoner struck him with an iron over the eye and on the back. Never saw him before, having just come from Japan.

The prisoner alleged that he acted in self-defence—the prosecutor had struck him first and was armed with a knife.

Along corroborated the prosecutor's evidence.

His Worship adjourned the case to enable the prisoner to produce witnesses.

—McIlwraith was charged by Andrew Campbell with assaulting him.

A. Campbell, complainant, sworn, deposed:—That on the night of Saturday 5th or morning of Sunday 6th he was assaulted by the defendant, who struck him with a walking stick on the temple, which knocked him down on the back of the head. He was getting up when arrested; had done nothing to provoke the assault; thought the defendant was the worse of liquor; did not follow him that night; had only asked him what he had done that he should charge him at station, as constable Wilson had just told him that defendant had said complainant was dogging him. I asked him at that time because I saw Messrs. Stripling and Skinner with him, and thought it would be the best opportunity for getting an explanation. This happened abreast of the station in the middle of the Road. The night was clear and I saw him coming at a considerable distance. Defendant must have seen him too. As Skinner passed by he spoke to him, but received no answer; saw Inspector Stripling with his back up against a Chinese house.

To the defendant:—I saw you and the police coming from the station. I cannot say how far in advance Skinner was from you, perhaps about the length of the court room. Mr. Stripling was about twice as far.

To the Court:—I had no weapons in my hand, nor bricks nor stones.

Henry Morgan, sworn, stated that he was an A. B. of the *Silver Eagle*. Was going on board when he heard the complainant saying to another man "I beg your pardon, Sir, but," he then looked and saw the man strike the complainant with a stick, when the complainant said oh, and put his hand to his face.

To the defendant:—I was going in the direction of the International Hotel. I did not see anyone in company with the complainant.

To Mr. Stripling:—I did not call the constable. I saw him running but did not know he was a policeman until I saw him take the complainant into custody.

Mr. Stripling then examined the witness at great length as to the exact locality and its exact distance from the station, but without in any way shaking his testimony or eliciting anything extraordinary except his reassertion on oath that he was a witness of the assault and was sober.

To defendant:—I did not interfere—I don't generally interfere in rows.

Defendant remarked that if that was the case, he ought not to be out at that time of night.

Henry Cragg, sworn, for the defence, stated,—that he was in the employ of Turner & Co. and was acquainted with the complainant, who lived in the same house with him. Had heard him say that he would have satisfaction out of the defendant for what he had done to him. It was untrue that he was locked out that night; he was in Mr. Turner's house, the "Red White and Blue."

To Complainant:—I never heard you say that you would strike him.

Constable Skinner, sworn, stated:—That on the night in question McIlwraith came to the station and said that Campbell was following him about. Mr. Stripling told him to go out in plain clothes. Met complainant and a stranger. Campbell stepped out, when he met the defendant and said something to him which he did not hear distinctly. Was about 30 yards ahead of McIlwraith when Campbell accosted him. Campbell did not leave the pathway till he was abreast of McIlwraith. Saw the blow struck. Complainant did not fall, he only put his hand to his eye when he received the blow; he could not have fallen unknown to him; he only got one blow. The person who was with him then came out on the road. Witness was then close by McIlwraith. The witness, Morgan, was not there, nor in the road at the time. If he had been he could not have failed to see him. Defendant was sober.

To Defendant:—It was impossible for the complainant to see us coming from the station. I could not see the Inspector from where I was. We did not leave the station together. Complainant did not speak to me when passing. I do not think he knew me. The assault was committed 150 yards from the station.

To Mr. Stripling:—The first time I saw you was after the assault.

To Defendant:—When I came up, you were not in the middle but at the side of the road, and Campbell had a hold of your stick endeavouring to wrest it from you; he did not say in the station that he got a second blow.

Mr. Stripling, sworn, to defendant:—I saw you at a distance and heard you first speaking. I was on the Hong-que road when you were struck. I did not call you a scoundrel. I don't use such expressions. I had not my back to a China house.

Witness then addressed the Court, but was imperfectly heard and understood to say he was confident that the witness Morgan was not on the road at all at the time, and believed that Campbell never, as he stated, saw witness; but he saw Campbell all the time, as he had night glasses.

His Worship said he did not think it necessary to investigate the charge further, as everything of any importance advanced by the complainant was rebutted by other evidence; so he would dismiss the case with costs.

June 15th, 1869.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

A man of respectable appearance named Hayes was charged with desertion from the *Homer*. Prisoner said he had never been on board and consequently could not have deserted. He was not in time as he did not think she would have left so early as she did.

Mr. Tapp said he had been reported as "missing."

Mr. Kelly said he notified the consul of the circumstance, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. He knew very well that the ship was going, and left the *Homer* that morning at 5 A.M. He had signed articles and got an advance. He had acted in a like manner last year.

His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment.

A seaman named Ashdown was charged with desertion. He had left the ship on the 9th and had not returned till apprehended the previous day.

The prisoner, who said he wanted to get clear of the ship, was sent to gaol till she sails, period not to exceed six weeks.

The captain and mate of the *Jeannie* were called before His Worship, who said he had received a letter from one of the men on board stating that he had been refused permission to come on shore to see the Consul. The captain said it was false. He was never asked by the man.

The man said he had not asked, but the captain had told the other men he would not allow them on shore. He refused to let him go to hospital though ruptured.

The captain said Dr. Macgowan was attending the ship.

The man then stated that the mate had assaulted him.

His Worship said that as far as regarded the charge against the captain it fell to the ground, and told the complainant to take out a summons against the mate for assault.

The remanded case of the Malay, Ali, who on the previous day was charged with assault was dismissed after the taking of some very contradictory evidence.

SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A MEETING of Shareholders in the SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL was held yesterday afternoon, at the Club, F.B. JOHNSON, Esq., in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Forbes, Bonneville, Gamwell, Trautmann, Parker, M.D., Probst, Wallich, and Bernard.

The CHAIRMAN regretted the small attendance, and said that he was ready to answer any questions which might be put, although he supposed there would not be much objection made, judging from the way in which the report had been noticed. He would propose:—

That the Report and Accounts be adopted and passed.

This was seconded by Mr. Trautmann and carried.

The CHAIRMAN then referred to a conversation which had taken place at the last meeting on the appointment of a permanent medical officer, when it was agreed to leave the subject for discussion at the next general meeting. Dr. Nissen had been appointed medical officer for the year, but on account of ill health had applied for leave of absence and had gone home. He promised to send word as to whether he would return, but the Trustees have not heard from him yet. As the Trustees intended to propose some organic changes in the constitution of the Hospital, they would not bring the question of a permanent medical officer before this meeting.

It was stated in the report that Captain Trollope had requested a reduction in the rate for seamen of the British Navy. The rate had already been reduced from \$2 to \$1½, and could not be further reduced without loss. The Trustees would however, be glad to receive any suggestions, from shareholders or from the public, towards enabling them to make a reduction.

Dr. PARKER next brought forward a proposal for the admission of out-door patients. There were many who could not afford Tls. 5 for advice, to whom such a privilege would be of great value. It would be necessary for any one applying to bring a ticket from a Shareholder. The hospital would incur no extra expense.

Mr. BERNARD then read a letter from the Sister Superior referring to Article 12 of their agreement, by which they were not to be asked to undertake duties outside of the Hospital, and expressing the opinion that they would not be justified in agreeing to Dr. Parker's proposition without permission from home. There was besides no room in which to receive them unless the pharmacy. She would suggest that if the proposition is to be carried out a small room be built near the gate for their reception.

On the suggestion of the Chairman Dr. PARKER modified his resolution to read—

That the question of the admission of out-patients be left to the decision of the Trustees.

This being seconded by Mr. Trautmann was carried.

Mr. WALLICH then proposed, and Mr. Bernard seconded:—

That Sir Edmund Hornby and Mr. Theodore Probst be elected Trustees in the room of Mr. Wm. Probst and Mr. Turing, resigned.

Mr. FORBES then brought forward a proposal for a change in the constitution of the Hospital, so as to induce a larger amount of support from the public. He remarked that the majority of the Shareholders had no desire to make a profit out of the Hospital, many of them were not even aware that they held scrip. He thought that if it were known that it was purely a charity and subscribers had a voice in the management many would come forward with donations and subscriptions. He begged to propose the following resolution.

Whereas it is advisable to carry out more completely the original intention of making the Shanghai General Hospital a public charity, and not a possible source of profit to the shareholders,

And whereas under the present organization the support of the Foreign community of Shanghai is not sufficiently enlisted, Be it resolved,—

That the shareholders be invited to transfer their shares to a Board of Trustees, to be composed as hereafter mentioned, the present shareholders, and any future contributors of Tls. 200 as a donation, or Tls. 25 as a subscription forming a body of Governors;

That the board of Trustees shall be composed of the Senior Treaty Consul sitting *ex-officio*, the Chairman of the two Foreign Municipal Councils for the time being, also sitting *ex-officio*, and five residents to be elected by the Governors from amongst their number;

That all Treaty Consuls be invited to attend meetings of the Board of Trustees, but that only the Senior Consul be entitled to vote. That the Secretary communicate this resolution to all shareholders for their acceptance or rejection, and that as soon as possible the result be laid before a general meeting of shareholders.

Some discussion then took place when the resolution was amended as follows, and being seconded by Mr. Wallich was carried unanimously.

That the composition of the Board of Trustees shall be three or four *ex-officio* Trustees and five residents to be elected by the Governors or as may be otherwise decided by the shareholders.

That the Secretary communicate this resolution to all shareholders for their acceptance or rejection, and that as soon as possible the result be laid before a General Meeting of Shareholders at which such alterations in the constitution of the Hospital shall be made as a majority of those represented may deem necessary.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Rev. Mr. Syle had made a request to have a building outside in which to hold Protestant service. Hitherto the Trustees had not been able to accede to this, but they now proposed to build a room for the purpose in connection with a dispensary for out patients as proposed by Dr. Parker.

Mr. GAMWELL thought that a room outside would be inconvenient to many of the patients.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Trustees would have preferred a room within the building, but they could not possibly find one, and he understood that Mr. Syle would be satisfied with what they proposed.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

REPORT.

The Trustees of the Shanghai General Hospital have now to submit to the Shareholders the accounts for the year 1868, during which time they are glad to report that the Institution has been able to extend its sphere of usefulness at a reduced charge, as well as to improve its own financial condition.

The Working Account shows a total income of Tls. 19,017.42 during the year, against an expenditure of Tls. 17,351.55, or an excess of receipts of Tls. 1,665.87, which is passed to credit of Capital Account. The

Balance Sheet exhibits at length the successive changes in the Capital or Shareholders' Account, which now stands at credit Tls. 12,937.10. The cash assets on the 31st December were Tls. 7,564.47, bearing interest, and Tls. 513.40 in the Secretary's and Lady Superior's hands, to which should be added Tls. 1,522.70, since collected on account of patients treated during 1868, making a total of Tls. 9,600.57.

It will be seen from the annexed memorandum taken in connection with the accounts, that 443 patients were treated during 1868, at a cost to them of Tls. 18,300.32, against 408 patients in 1867, who paid Tls. 20,506.04. The decrease in receipts is owing to a return to the old charge of \$1.50 per day for third class patients.

On the other hand, the expenses for 1868 were Taels 17,352 for an average number of 37½ patients per day, against Tls. 16,726 in 1867 for an average number of 34 patients per day. That is, the average daily expenditure per patient was Tls. 1.28 in 1868, against Tls. 1.35 in 1867.

The Trustees, in referring to Dr. Nissen's Medical Report for 1868, have to express their regret that continued ill-health compelled that gentleman to leave China temporarily at the beginning of the present year. His duties have since then been ably performed by Dr. G. F. Parker, whom, at Dr. Nissen's recommendation, the Trustees nominated as Acting Medical Officer.

The abstract of the Board Minutes shows the principal questions to which the attention of the Trustees was called during the year. The rent of the premises has been reduced; charges for medicines to third class patients have been abolished. The Shareholders will no doubt be glad to learn that the sick from H. B. M.'s ships of war have been for some time sent to the Hospital, to the efficiency of which the Captain and Surgeon of the Flag ship "Rodney" have paid a high tribute. In this connection the Trustees have to refer to the Shareholders Commander Trollope's request that a reduction be made in the charge for invalids from the Royal Navy. They think, however, that it would be difficult to make a distinction in favor of this particular class of patients, while any general reduction would at once cripple the resources of the Hospital. During the last year, for instance, the change from \$2 to \$1.50 for third class patients, caused a difference in the receipts of \$5,940 and it is evident that a further reduction of even 25 cents per day would not only have absorbed the whole surplus of the Working Account, but involved an actual loss of Tls. 551.63. The Trustees cannot therefore recommend any change in the present tariff of charges.

It has been suggested by Dr. Parker that an arrangement be made whereby "out patients" may be enabled to visit the Hospital at certain hours every day, and obtain gratuitous medical advice. The Trustees believing that, under certain restrictions, the benefits of the Hospital may be in this way extended to many deserving poor, both resident and transient, commend Dr. Parker's suggestion to the approval of the Shareholders.

It would also seem advisable to modify the constitution of the Hospital, so as to give a voice in its management to its principal supporters, and to inspire a greater interest in its welfare among the community at large. The Trustees believe that this may be done by inviting all the Shareholders to cancel their Scrip (as several have already generously done) and by vesting the property in a permanent board of ex-officio and elected Trustees. A proposition to this effect will be brought forward at the Annual Meeting.

The Trustees feel that the thanks of the community are due to the Sisters of Charity for their continued devotion to the work undertaken by them in 1864, and carried on patiently in the face of many ill-founded reports and anonymous aspersions in the local press. In the economical management of the establishment, they have been well aided by Mr. Bernard, whose services as Secretary the Trustees are glad thus publicly to recognise. To Mr. Rowley Miller's kindness they are again indebted for the audit of the accounts.

F. B. JOHNSON.
Chairman.

Shanghai, May, 1869.

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1868, TO DATE.

	Taels.
TO TREATMENT ACCOUNT.—	
Inclusive Tls. 354.41 account patients remaining hospital 31st December, 1868.	18,300.32
" INTEREST AND EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.	433.34
" SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.—	
Old debt, prior to July 1866, recovered \$99	73.76
Allowance Account water frontage from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1867	150.00
	<u>223.76</u>
	Tls. 19,017.42

	Taels.
By FURNITURE ACCOUNT.—	
Amount written off for depreciation.	1,415.04
" MEDICAMENTS ACCOUNT.—	
Loss on Medicines supplied to 3rd class patients.	415.45
" RENT ACCOUNT.—	
One year's Rent at Tls. 2,500, less allowance account river frontage, Tls. 300.00	2,200.00
" SALARIES ACCOUNT.—	
10 Sisters of Charity Tls. 2,000, Physician Tls. 1,800, Secretary Tls. 1,000, Balance Tls. 714.84, Account European Warders.	5,514.84
" HOUSE EXPENSES ACCOUNT.—	7,317.90
" GENERAL CHARGES ACCOUNT.	
Fire Insurance £25. at 5s. 10½d. Tls. 88.20	
Shr.-ff. wages.	120.00
Entertainment of Sisters' Chapel	90.00
Sundry repairs and Petties.	190.12
" CAPITAL ACCOUNT.—	
Amount of Cr. Balance Transferred, being gain.	1,665.87
	<u>Tls. 19,017.42</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

	Taels.
TO CAPITAL ACCOUNT.—	
* Paid up 313 Shares at Tls. 100 Tls. 31,300.00	
Loss from 1st Jan. 1864 to 30th June 1866	Tls. 19,123.37
	<u>12,176.63</u>
31st Dec. 1867, amount written off Land Account	2,568.40
	<u>9,603.23</u>
31st Dec. 1867, amount transferred from Working Account	3,631.72
	<u>13,234.95</u>
31st Dec. 1868, Account transferred to Donation Fund, being sundry Donations received, erroneously entered to Cr. of Capital Account	1,963.72
	<u>11,271.23</u>
31st Dec. 1868, Account transferred from Working Account	1,665.87
	<u>12,937.10</u>
" DONATION FUND.—	
* Including Tls. 500 hitherto supposed to have been received, account of 5 Shares, and as such erroneously included in Capital Account, since transferred	2,642.78
" SUNDRY PERSONS ACCOUNT.—	
W. Harvie—balance due him account work done	51.06
W. Pustan & Co.—Invoice of sundry Bedding &c. to arrive	432.41
Allen, Hanbury & Co.—Invoice of sundry Medicine, &c. to arrive	190.52
	<u>673.99</u>
	Tls. 16,253.87

	Taels.
By F. B. JOHNSON, Honorary Treasurer—	
Cash in hand bearing Interest	1,564.47
" THE LADY SUPERIOR—	
Cash in hand	132.44
" J. BERNARD, Secretary—	
Cash in hand	380.96
" SICK ACCOUNT.—	
Amount due by Royal Navy for Nov. and Dec. paid in Jan. 1869	1,169.29
Amount incurred, account patients remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1868	356.41
	<u>1,522.70</u>

Carried forward..... Tls. 3,600.57

Brought forward..... Tls. 3,600.57	
.. LAND ACCOUNT—	
Land near Ningpo Joss House, Mow 64.2.10	
estd. at Tls. 30 per mow	1,926.30
.. FURNITURE ACCOUNT—	
Furniture and Fixtures, on hand and to arrive, valued	4,000.00
.. MEDICAMENTS ACCOUNT—	
Stock of Medicines on hand and to arrive, valued	700.00
.. SUNDRY PERSONS ACCOUNT—	
Amount due	27.00
.. COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—	
Amount on 12 months' deposit, bearing Interest 7 per cent per annum	6,000.00
	Tls. 16,253.87

E. & O. E.

SHANGHAI, 5th February, 1869.

JULIUS BERNARD.

Secretary Shanghai General Hospital.

Vouchers and Accounts.

Examined and found correct,

ROWLEY MILLER, Auditor.

MEMORANDUM.

The entire number of patients treated at Shanghai General Hospital during the year 1868 was 443, against 408 in 1867; of those 27 remained from last year, 416 being admitted in 1868.

Of the latter number 226 were Protestants, 174 Roman Catholics, and 16 of other various creeds.

The respective yield from, and average stay of patients, was as follows:—

I class, 41 pats.	1,095 ds. at T. 3.00	average } 26½ ds. time per } 18½ " patient. } 33½ " [of all classes.]
II „ 47 „	824 „ at T. 2.00	
III „ 355 „	11,880 „ at T. 1.648	
	13,365 „ at T. 1.50	
	443 13,799 ds. T. 18,297	

Medicines supplied to 1st and

2nd class patients „ 271

Exchange differences, &c. „ 26

Amount of total earnings, Taels 18,594

Contributed as under:—

BRITISH—

Consulate Acct. Sea-	} T. 4,518
men left behind by	
Br. ships	
Account distressed Br.	} „ 797
subjects	

Royal Navy 5,315

Ships and General Public 1,311

1,415

FRENCH—

Imperial Navy 3,365

Ships and General Public 336

GERMAN—

Consulate 198

Ships and General Public 2,548

AMERICAN—

U. S. Consulate 445

Ships and General Public 734

OTHER NATIONALITIES—

Consulates 1,183

Ships and General Public 1,066

LADIES' BAZAAR FUND

Exchange differences, &c. 632

26

Tls. 18,594

100 „

The average number of patients of all classes was 37½ per day, the lowest being 27, and the highest 52.

The total expenditures for the year, including T. 1,415 written off account depreciation of furniture, were Tls. 17,352, giving an average of Tls. 47.4.1 per day, or Tls. 1.2.8 per patient of all classes per diem.

The house expenses amount to Tls. 7,318, giving an average of Tls. 20 daily, or 54 cents for each patient of all classes, no allowance, however, being made for the entertainment of the Hospital Staff, consisting of—10 Sisters of Charity, 1 European Warder, 1 do. Nightguard, and 12 Chinese servants, including which the average would be Tls. 0.3.9 per head per diem.

JULIUS BERNARD,
Secretary

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT FOR 1868.

The number of patients treated during the year 1868 was 443; of these 416 were new cases, and 27 remained from the previous year.

The mortality was 5.9 per cent, against 16.4 per cent in 1867, and 11.9 per cent in 1866. 34 patients remained in the Hospital at the close of the year, and 409 were discharged.

The number of admittances during each month, and the mortality of the same, will be best seen by the following table:—

Month.	No. of Admittances	Deaths.
January.	33	1
February.	31	3
March.	21	2
April.	26	—
May.	36	2
June.	26	1
July.	35	1
August.	42	2
September.	37	4
October.	44	8
November.	41	1
December.	44	1

The frequency of the diseases was in the following ratio:—

1.—*Dysentery*—61 cases, of which 8 cases terminated fatally, or 13.1 per cent. The greatest number of cases was received in August and September.

2.—*Syphilis*—84 cases. Among these 71 cases of secondary, and 13 of primary syphilis; 2 cases of fistula perinealis, 1 case of carcinoma penis.

3.—*Diseases of Brain and Nervous System*—38 cases, viz:—

- 8 cases of delirium tremens,
- 3 „ „ neuralgia.
- 3 „ „ epilepsy.
- 11 „ „ apoplexy, 2 of which were fatal.
- 4 „ „ congestive ad cerebrum.
- 1 „ „ meningitis.
- 2 „ „ tumor cerebri, of which 1 was fatal.
- 1 „ „ tabes dorsalis.
- 5 „ „ dementia.

4.—*Rheumatism*—34 cases, most of these were articular and sub-chronic. There were 4 cases of pleurodynic, and 1 of ischiatic. The majority of cases occurred in July and August.

5.—*Diseases of Respiratory Organs*—29 cases, viz:—7 cases of pneumonia, of which 1 case was fatal. 8 cases of emphysema complicated with bronchial catarrh, of which 1 case was fatal. 14 cases of pulmonary phthisis, of which 4 cases terminated fatally.

6.—*Fever* (idiopathic)—66 cases, the majority of which was admitted in September and October. There were 42 cases of intermittent fever mostly quotidian.

7.—*Typhus*—14 cases, of which 1 case was fatal.

8.—*Small Pox*—21 cases, viz:—16 modified, and 5 confluent cases, of the latter 1 case was fatal.

9.—*Diseases of Liver*—6 cases, viz:—

- 3 of cirrhosis.
- 2 „ congestio hepatis idiopathica.
- 1 „ abscessus hepatis, which terminated fatally.

10.—*Diseases of Heart*—

2 cases of insufficiency mitralis.

11.—*Diseases of the Skin*—6 cases, viz:—5 cases of eczema, and 1 case of psoriasis.

12.—*Diseases of the Eyes*—4 cases.—

- 2 cases of iritis (iridectomy).
- 1 „ „ panophthalmitis (enucleation).
- 1 „ „ conjunctivitis.

13.—*Fractures and W. unds*—33 cases:—

- 4 fractures of the tibia.
- 2 „ „ the femur.
- 3 „ „ the humerus.
- 1 „ „ the clavicula.

6 vulnus capitis.

3 „ „ pedis.

3 vulnus digitorum.

1 „ „ intestinum, which terminated fatally.

10 cases of ulcer cruris.

14.—*Inflammation of Joints*—2 cases of gonitis.

15.—*Peritonitis*, 1 case.

16.—*Morbus brightii*, 1 case.

17.—*Opium intoxication*, 1 case, which was fatal.

18.—*Stricture intestinum*, 1 case, which was fatal.

1 herniotomy of right inguinal hernia, which had been incarcerated for 10 days. The intestines were found black with gangrene. Patient died of collapse some hours after the operation.

Another man with incarcerated inguinal hernia was taken in. By the aid of chloroform the reposition was soon effected.

C. NISSEN, M.D.

Physician of the General Hospital.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have had no mail from home since our last, nor have any political telegrams come to hand. The following commercial telegram was received on Wednesday morning by the Chamber of Commerce, via Kiachta.—*London, 25th May, 1869; Cotton, 11½d; 8½ Grey Shirtings, 11¼; Tea, rather less depressed; Silk, moderate business. No. 3, Tsatlee 29½. Red Peacocks 23½; Dollars, 59½; American Tea, Business suspended; American Exchange, 9½; American Gold, 141½; Discount, 4½.*

Some interest has been caused by the discovery in Soochow of three ringleaders in a political conspiracy, the object of which seems to have been to first capture the city of Soochow and afterwards Kashing, Hangchow and Hanchow. The *Daily News* gives the following particulars:—

"There has been great excitement in Soochow lately, at the prospect of another rebellion. Three men were arrested under suspicious circumstances at Wookong (about 40 li S. of Soochow.) They were found to have in their possession a large official seal (the indispensable preliminary to a would-be governing power) cut with the characters 征東大元帥 *The Great Original General governing the East.*" The Chinese method of examination being applied, it appeared that this was part of a conspiracy to set up another Taiping rule, and that several thousand men were engaged in it. Those three men were beheaded as soon as all that was possible had been extracted from them. Many arrests have taken place in Soochow, and between twenty and thirty ringleaders have been caught in Shanghai, some in the city, and some in the French Concession on Monday night. The conspirators are almost all Canton or Ningpo men, and are all either old Taipings or disbanded braves. They are reported to number some 50,000 men. The head Chief is believed to be an old Chung-mow; and to be now in Shanghai. So serious is the apprehension, that a number of inhabitants have been flying from Soochow Shanghai-wards, for several days, taking with them all their property, in anticipation of an outbreak and general sack."

We are informed that the views expressed by Mr. Consul General Seward in a letter addressed to United States Consuls in China under date of August 3rd last, and published in the *Gazette* of August 8th, touching jurisdiction over persons on board ships in the waters of China, have been approved by the Secretary of State of the United States in Consultation with the Attorney General.

The *Titania* is the only tea clipper which has left Shanghai since our last; but the steamer *Agamemnon* and the clippers *Eliza Shaw* and *Huntly Castle*, loaded at Hankow, have also gone to sea, and the *Lennox Castle*, the only other ship which went up the river may be expected at Woosung to-day.

We take the returns of the cargoes of these vessels from the Customs Daily sheet. *Erl King*, cleared at Hankow, June 4:—Tea, Black,—Congou, Pls. 9,295.91; *Eliza Shaw*, cleared at Hankow, June 7:—Tea, Black,—Congou, Pls. 7,315.69; *Huntly Castle*, cleared at Hankow, June 9:—Tea, Black,—Congou, Pls. 6,303.96; *Agamemnon*, cleared at Hankow, June 8:—Tea, Black,—Congou, Pls. 16,082.12. (In addition to this, a small quantity of Tea was shipped by this vessel at Kiukiang, but the number of chests and weight unknown.) *Titania*, for London, cleared at Shanghai June 16:—Tea, Green,—Gunpowder, Pls. 83.93, Tea, Green,—Imperial, Pls. 23.85, Tea, Green,—Young Hyson, 287.70½, Tea, Green,—Hyson, Pls. 155.92, Tea, Green,—Twankay, Pls. 17.40,—Pls. 573.85½. Tea, Black,—Congou, Pls. 8,717.41.

Mr. Consul General Seward returned last Friday evening in the *Manchu* from his visit to Peking.

Messrs. Swinhoe and Michie returned from the Yangtze expedition on Saturday evening last. They bring word that a proclamation was posted on the walls of Ichang, during the stay there of the gunboat *Opasum*, offering a reward of 40,000 cash for every foreigner killed, and 100,000 cash for every steamer destroyed, and threatening with death any one who sells ground for a hong.

A share auction was held on Saturday last when five shares in the Shanghai Gas Company brought Tls. 97, and five more Tls. 95. In the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company 5 shares brought Tls. 90 each, and 15 more Tls. 89. 2 shares in the Union Steam Navigation Company with dividend were bought in at Tls. 252, while for two more without dividend, there was no offer. For N. C. Steamer Company's shares there was no competition. 1 share in the Shanghai Steam Candle making Company (Tls. 100) realized Tls. 10.

One of the evening papers hears on undoubted authority that several Chinese Hong, in combination, have it seriously in contemplation to establish in London a Native Agency, for the sale of Tea and transaction of general business. Their chief difficulty lies in the selection of one of their own countrymen qualified for the post by a sufficient knowledge of the English language, on whose experience and integrity they can rely.

The *Invalid Russe* states that a Chinese deputation is said to be en route to St. Petersburg on the subject of connecting the Russian Railways with China; this has given a great impulse to the proposal of a Railway through Siberia.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders in the General Hospital took place yesterday. We give a report elsewhere.

The case of the *Cayalti*, which arrived last year at Hakodati, which only Chinese coolies on board will be remembered by our readers. As the vessel flew the U. S. Flag that Government was appealed to for instructions what to do with the ship and coolies. It has, the *Daily News* is informed, refused to take any action in regard to them, but has ordered them to be handed over to the Japanese authorities, holding that, though the American flag had been assumed with a view to protect the barque from belligerent capture during the war between Peru and Spain, the real owners were not citizens of the United States, and the use of the flag was a fraud. The U. S. Government declines to recognise the crime of piracy in the act of the coolies. Their object was not robbery or plunder, it was to get back to their native country. "However much, therefore, the dreadful acts by which they asserted their liberty may be regretted, they cannot be deemed pirates or robbers in the sense of the law of nations." In these reasons, and in view of the fact that the vessel was not the property of an American citizen, the Government will not concern itself about the restoration of the vessel to its former owners, not take part in any proceedings for reducing the coolies to the servitude from which they have effected the deliverance. It adds a hope that "the authorities of Japan will sympathise with those of China and America in detestation of the abominable traffic which has led, in the case of the *Cayalti* or in others, to so bloody retribution."

The following passengers have arrived in Shanghai since our last: per *Manchu*, from Tientsin, Messrs. Seward, Robert Kendal, Steel, Walker and Lassissaur; per *Jewess* from Boston, Messrs. Morison and Giddins. The following have departed: per *Suwona*.

da, Messrs. Lewis, Padboy, Chriskho and one priest; per P. & O. Steamer *Ottawa*, for Southampton, Mrs. Pickwood and Misses Pickwood (2); for Hongkong, Messrs. Moffat, and W. McCarty; for Marseilles, Mr. B. G. Kinnear; per *Nanzing*, from Tientsin, Messrs. Clarke, Dr. Ande and Boyce; per *Costa Rica*, from Yokohama, Dr. Coghill and Mr. W. H. McGee; from Hiogo, Messrs. J. H. Brady, H. S. Geary and E. Favre; from Nagasaki, Mrs. W. F. Lewis and two children, Messrs. McCarthy, Caginer, J. E. Wynne, E. Funk, A. Murphy, J. W. Howland; per *Fire Queen*, from Hankow, Mrs. Maxwell, Messrs. Lucas, Vachel, Wade and Winch.

Kewkiang.—We hear that the Revd. Charles Atkinson has received his formal appointment as British consular Chaplain at Kewkiang.

Hankow.—A correspondent of one of the daily papers writing per *Fire Queen* says—"A pic-nic party at the Bungalow on the other side of the Han, had to beat a retreat yesterday (11th instant), owing to some hundreds of Chinese going up there to prevent the foreigners from boiling and eating some children, they were said to have taken up for the purpose!! The Consul and his wife were of the party." The incident, as may be expected, excites much attention.

Iking.—The *Evening Courier* says "The warlike preparations now being made by the Chinese government in the North are attracting notice. The Takoo forts have been put into excellent order within the last year, and now look most formidable. They are garrisoned by drilled troops, who are constantly practising with the guns. The number of troops cannot be precisely stated, but it must amount to some thousands. At Yentai (Chefoo) is a well disciplined garrison of 500 men, European drilled, and fresh recruits are daily entered and put to drill. There is also at Yentai a field of artillery of six guns with carriages. Horses are being bought for artillery purposes, at good prices. Drilling and practice go on daily with great energy, and these troops are not so despicable as may be supposed. Though now without European officers, they are kept in very good order, and it is observed that they keep their rifles remarkably clean. Military evolutions are gone through with great precision, although only under the command of native officers, who have, however themselves been trained by foreigners. The forming of squares and line of march are mentioned by competent observers in terms of high praise.

"Upon the grand canal and the lakes which lie between the new course of the Yellow River and Chinkiang, gun-boats are now extremely numerous. These boats are about 60 feet long, and have ordinarily two guns, and sometimes more. They have about 20 rowers, and are clean and well kept.

"To Europeans these preparations may appear extremely trivial, but to the Chinese mind it is otherwise. At Peking and Tientsin the common people talk openly of the time when foreigners shall be expelled from the country, and there is evidently an impression among them that a real blow is shortly to be dealt. The strengthening of the Takoo forts, which are only useful against foreigners, no doubt leads to this idea. As for rebels, nothing has been heard of them in these regions since the celebrated escapade of Mr. Burlingame, who it will be recollected came, and conquered, but did not see, the rebels."

Newchwang.—We reprint from the *N. C. Daily News*—

"The successful operations in piece goods of various classes, which characterized 1867 and the earlier portion of last year, produced, as is well known, an extreme scarcity of silver, which during the past winter reached an exceptionally high value. Hopes of course were entertained that a reaction would take place on the opening of the port; but these anticipations were not realized, and the result has been that foreign fabrics of every description have proved totally unsaleable. Natives are sanguine that a change may occur after an important ideal settling day about the 1st day of July; it is difficult, however, to speak with certainty on the subject. There has been one almost novel element introduced during the first month of the season; several sailing vessels and one steamer have been laden for Japan, and it is confidently expected that the consignments to Hiogo and Yokohama, will be profitably disposed of. Silver however must be sent for the

purchase of produce; the despatch of manufactures can only ensue in loss. It is hoped that, at last, H. B. M. Consulate will be able to surrender the temple so long occupied. The visits of Mr. Boyce should have some practical result."

FOOCHOW.—A correspondent of the *Recorder* writes, under date of June 5th.—Not a pound of tea has yet been shipped, and there is no prospect of the market opening until after the arrival of the Mail. The Chinese are still holding out for high prices, but as foreigners seem determined not to buy, except at their own prices, they will have to give in, which will be very shortly. Five rather large teamen, who bought up the first of the crop, are missing, it is said they agreed to give rather high prices for what they bought, fancying that there would be even a greater rush for the first crops than last year, and were no doubt anything but agreeably surprised to find that there were no offers for it at all; and so adopted the only course left for them and "cleared out." Business here is of course at a stand still and the Chinese are offering three per cent per month for money with good security. For the last few days processions have been constantly walking the settlement, in which joss has been exhibited in all shapes and sizes; this is evidently to intimidate the clerk of the weather, but up to the present he has disclaimed to notice them, for the weather has been most oppressively hot during the morning, and generally in the afternoon and at night the rain comes down in torrents. The Chinese say that the rice crops are hopelessly spoiled; even the settlement in some parts has been under water, and the "fresh" in the river is very strong.

Amoy.—We are glad to learn that the merchants at Amoy have addressed a formal protest to H. B. M. Consul, against the exportation of coolies in vessels belonging to non-treaty powers. They say that "from affidavits made before H. B. M. Consul, and on the evidence of the Commissioner of Customs, it appears that coolies have lately been kidnapped and sold to Emigration Agents, and a continuance of such proceedings will make the name of foreigners odious to the Chinese."

HONGKONG.—The *Daily Press* informs us that the British Consul at Saigon has forwarded a despatch to the Government of this Colony, stating that the French Government have granted for a period of forty years, to Messrs. Heard, Kresser, Pollard and Parker, the exclusive right of telegraphic communication through Cochin China between Europe and India (through the existing system of Indian Telegraphs,) and Hongkong, China, Japan, Manila, Singapore, &c. The despatch also states that the Consul has communicated this fact to the Secretary of State, and the Consul has forwarded for the information of this Government a copy of the concession.

The same paper says:—"The Austro-Hungarian Expedition, which has arrived here will stay in this place for about a week, and will then proceed to Shanghai, and thence to the capital, where a treaty with the Imperial Government is to be concluded. It may be recollected that this expedition was set on foot some three years ago, but the war which took place shortly after it was devised compelled its being postponed. His Excellency Admiral Baron Petz, Envoy Extraordinary, is at the head of the expedition; the Chevalier de Sherzer is the Chief Commissioner of the commercial and scientific portions of the Expedition. Chevalier Henry de Calice, is appointed Consul-General for China at Shanghai, where he will remain, acting also as Consul-General for Japan, till a special official be appointed there. In addition, the Expedition includes Baron Herbert, councillor, Baron Trantenburg, secretary of Legation, &c. &c., besides six gentlemen appointed in connection with the various Chambers of Commerce. It is intended also to proceed to Japan after the Treaty with China has been concluded.

JAPAN.—The *Hiogo News* gives us the following particulars regarding the civil war.

We have intelligence of the commencement of hostilities between the rival factions near Hakodate, in which the Southern troops were successful, having captured Mats'mai, and recovered Iseki.

The bombardment lasted fifteen hours, when Enomoto's troops fell back in great confusion on Hakodate, leaving one hundred killed, and seventy wounded on the field.

This is the beginning of the long anticipated fight, and seems to have been very disastrous to the Northerners, but what the result will be at Hakodate is still uncertain, but we apprehend there can be little doubt that the troops of Enomoto will meet with the same fate they did at Mats' mai, although they may stand a siege of some time before they will abandon their position, or yield themselves as prisoners to the forces of the Mikado. The government has been so long preparing for this attack, that they must be in good fighting condition, and being assisted by outside steamers to carry troops and stores, have certainly a great advantage over their adversaries, which must tell much in their favor. However great the pluck and energy of Enomoto and his foreign assistants, there can be but little doubt that they must soon yield to the superior strength and military appointments of the Mikado's force.

HIOGO.—This precocious little port is still going ahead. A handsome house is being built as a club house. The Amateurs were to give a performance on the 12th. Another Land Sale has been held by Messrs. Wainwright and Co. when 25 lots were disposed of for the equivalent of \$18,656.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SILK DEALERS OF CANTON

(China Mail.)

THE following Resolutions on the part of the native Silk-dealers of Canton, which have been recently notified, are of considerable interest to those engaged in the Silk trade, from their reference to the mysterious cases of robbery occurring from time to time in silk shipped from Canton. The perpetrators of these thefts have hitherto baffled all attempts at detection, but a large reward has been offered for information that may lead to an exposure of the system, and as the native vendors appear to be alarmed lest their own interests should suffer, it may be hoped that a stop will now be put to the vexatious practice.

Resolutions agreed to by the silk dealers of Canton, annexed to petition presented by the representatives of Forty firms to H. B. M. Consul on the 25th May 1869.

1. On purchases of Silk being made by the foreign Customers of the Undersigned, after being duly selected, inspected, and approved, the Silk shall be weighed in the presence of buyer and seller, and sent to the purchaser's godown, where on being weighed again, delivery shall be taken, and the silk be thereupon packed either in bales or cases as the purchaser may desire. After being thus delivered in the presence of both parties, the Silk shall be at the purchaser's risk, and the seller shall be free from all responsibility for subsequent deficiency of weight, theft, substitution, &c., in the course of transit.

2. The dealers in Silk being prepared as above stated to deliver silk at purchasers' godowns, to be there reweighed, &c., if purchasers decline on the score of insufficient storage accommodation to accept delivery in this manner, and call upon the seller to pack the silk in his own warehouse, the seller will request the purchaser to be present either personally or by such representative as he may appoint, to witness the process of weighing and packing the silk, either in bales or boxes, whereupon the merchandize will be placed at the purchaser's disposal, and he will make arrangements for passing it through the Custom House and effecting its shipment. These steps being taken in presence of both parties, obviating all possibility of shortcoming, in the event of any loss being discovered on the arrival of the silk at its destination, there will be no doubt that such must have occurred *in transitu*, and the purchaser must absolve the seller from all responsibility or liability to make compensation. In order to guard against future claims, the above Resolutions are hereby notified.

Signed by SUN SHING TSEONG
and 39 others.

COMBINATIONS AMONG CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS.

(Overland Trade Report.)

It may perhaps be hoped that an incident which came to light in connection with the recent Silk Meeting in Shanghai, will sufficiently explain why it is that foreigners cannot combine in trade in the same way as

the Chinese. This question has been repeatedly asked, but it has never received a satisfactory answer. Curiously enough, the general opinion seems to have been that there was some radical fault in the manner in which foreigners conducted their business, because it did not permit of combination of this nature. It does not seem to have been considered that it was probable the reason any foreigners could not combine in this way, was that there was something in the system which Europeans would with propriety hesitate to adopt.

Such appears, however, to be the simple solution of this problem. The fact is, that the reason why Chinese can combine, and foreigners cannot, is simply that the former use coercive measures to keep up their combinations, while the latter would never for a moment think of sacrificing their individual freedom to act as they like in their own business. The facts above alluded to as having been discovered in connection with the Silkmen's meeting, clearly demonstrate the true bearing of the question. The Foreign Silkmen agreed to certain resolutions as to the details of weighing &c. and upon these becoming known to the guild, that body at once resolved to inflict a fine of Tls. 1,000 on any man who should deal with foreigners on the terms proposed. It is not difficult to foresee which side must gain the advantage in this little contest. The guild, with its power to fine recalcitrant members, must have everything its own way, and except foreigners were prepared to make a stand for the matter, which is not very likely, they must of necessity give in.

The point that is of essential importance in connection with the subject, is, however, this. If the guild find it necessary to inflict a fine upon any one of its members, dealing with foreign merchants upon the terms proposed, three things are obvious. First, there must have been some among their numbers who were desirous so to deal. Except upon this supposition, it is clear that the threat of inflicting a fine would not be called for. Secondly, it is shown that the individual freedom of a Chinese trader, according to the dictates of his own common sense, is sacrificed to the guild; or, in other words, that he is not permitted to trade freely, and without restriction, any more with foreigners than with any one else. Thirdly, it is clear that the rules by which he is bound, are of a coercive nature. They are not the result of a voluntary compact, but a rule imposed upon him by others, and liable to be enforced by a fine.

It is in this last element that these combinations diverge from anything that can possibly be put into practice among foreigners. No European would submit himself to the dictates of any trading body to the extent of permitting them to inflict a fine, in order to coerce him to trade as they think fit; and in order to bring about the same combining force that exists among the Chinese, a power of this nature would be absolutely required. The idea, therefore, that there is anything surprising in the fact that Chinese are able to act in combination, where foreigners are not, is obviously founded upon only a superficial acquaintance with the formation of the guilds, and the extent to which they partake of a coercive nature. Of this a good illustration was spoken of at the meeting under notice, where one Changkee had, in defiance of the order of the guild, sold silk to a foreign house, with whom an order had been given to suspend operations. By bringing a like pressure to bear on outsiders, the guilds maintain a monopoly of the trade. In this they are underhandedly aided by the officials, and it is now well known that the idea of foreigners' being able to trade with whom they please in China, is entirely erroneous, the truth being that they can deal only with such men as the guilds choose.

MR. COOPER ON WESTERN CHINA.

The Meeting of the Bengal Branch of the Asiatic Society on Wednesday evening, the 5th May, was pretty well attended, principally, we believe, to hear Mr. Cooper's account of Western China. After the usual preliminaries by the Secretary (Dr. Oldham in the chair) an account of a very curious Arian inscription was read, furnished by Mr. E. C. Bayley. The inscription will shortly be published. Then Mr. Cooper rose, and held the audience riveted for nearly an hour, during which he described the rivers, trade routes, modes of travelling, cities, commerce, and

various other matters connected with Sz-Chuen. Its latitude he fixes at 30.20 north and the longitude at 102.5 east, and describes the country as the garden of Central Asia. He also remarked forcibly on the increase of opium cultivation there. On his sitting down, the following speakers rose, in the order set down, and maintained an animated and lively discussion for half an hour. Dr. Anderson who had accompanied the mission from Burmah, keeping up a running fire throughout, every now and then describing what he had seen and heard of the countries north of Burmah.

Colonel Thuillier warned Mr. Cooper of the dangers attending the route by way north of Assam, that he had chosen, instanced the fate of the Reverend Mr. Creek, wished every success to Mr. Cooper, and concluded by drawing his attention to solving the question whether the Sanpoo and the Bramaputra or the Sanpoo and the Irrawaddy were one and the same river. Here Dr. Anderson began his running descriptions, when Mr. Cameron rose and said, that he had been himself among the wild tribes to the north of Assam, and could say that Mr. Cooper could not have chosen a more dangerous route. He (Mr. Cameron) could not add to the kind words of caution spoken by Colonel Thuillier, but would say, that almost any other route, whether by way north of Sikkim into Bhoota and Lhassa, or east by way of Manipoor, was safer. He had found the tribes extremely low in the scale of civilization, very cunning and deceitful, treacherous, superstitious, holding great faith in charms and sorcery, and that it would be a most difficult matter to pass through them safe with life. Mr. Cooper here asked Mr. Cameron some questions in detail, and then rose and said:—

"I feel I have a mission to perform. I shall go forth under the protection of the Almighty on this difficult and however hopeless enterprise, and hope to live and return successful and communicate to the members of the Society the results."

On this, there was loud and long-continued applause. Mr. Cameron again stated that after all, only ordinary care and prudence were requisite, and that one should look carefully at each step he took beyond, although he himself when solicited some years since by Dr. Barry to undertake the journey, had declined. Colonel Thuillier again rose, and while heartily thanking Mr. Cooper for the pleasure he had afforded, on behalf of the society stated that almost the greatest geographical problem of the age was to discover the continuation of the Sanpoo. The Hon'ble Mr. Phear, whose remarks were almost inaudible, said he should like to know if the extensive range of mountains, which ran through the East Indian Archipelago, was divided from the North Indian range by the Irrawaddy. At the instance of a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Cameron again rose, and asked Mr. Cooper, whether his object was to open up a trade route and means of communication between two such great empires as India and China, or whether it was a question as to the sources and direction of rivers and ranges of mountains. That if, as he presumed, it was the former, he would draw Mr. Cooper's attention to the route by way of Manipoor and North Burmah, as it was safer and probably equally short with the Northern route, and opening into as populated a province of China. Dr. Anderson, as we have said, was throughout most persevering and indomitable in relating what he had seen and believed, and we trust, will be asked to enlighten the Society with a paper at its next meeting. After Mr. Cooper's discussion had subsided, Dr. Stotlock read his valuable paper on the *Archnaide* of Bengal and the numerous specimens, he handed round, were remarkably interesting, some of the spiders being almost as big as scorpions and as evil-looking, while others coated over with bright silver, or a canary, almost golden, tinge, appeared more like articles of jewellery. —*Indian Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI, Friday Evening, 18th June, 1869.

IMPORTS.—Since our last week's Report this Market has exhibited a rather more active tone, which has been in a measure owing to slightly improved news from the North. Notwithstanding however that at the moment some demand for goods exists, prices cannot be said to have in consequence advanced, the natives only being buyers at

very low rates. Grey Shirtings are still in little request; 7lb. Tls. 1.9.3 a Tls. 1.9.8, 8lb. Tls. 2.1.6 a Tls. 2.2.2. T'Cloths, owing to the dearness of native Cloth an unexpectedly large demand has suddenly arisen for these, and settlements during the last few days have been very considerable; 6lb. Tls. 1.4.0 a Tls. 1.6.0, 7lb. Tls. 1.7.0 a Tls. 1.8.5, 8lb. Tls. 2.0.0 a Tls. 2.1.5. Drills have been saleable in small quantities only; American Tls. 4.1.0. a Tls. 4.3.5, English Tls. 3.9.0 a Tls. 4.0.0, Dutch Tls. 3.7.5 a 3.8.5. Woollens and Fancy Goods are still without change.

Metals.—Have been somewhat neglected. Lead; small sales of L. B. have taken place at Tls. 6.1.5, but the Tea-man have not as yet begun to lay in their stock for the 2nd Crop Teas. Iron: Nailreds are weak, fair assortments having been placed at Tls. 2.2.0. Iron Bars are in somewhat better enquiry at Tls. 2.4.0 a Tls. 2.5.0. Tin Plates; a very good demand still exists, there being willing buyers at Tls. 5½ per box for large size, while Importers are holding for a still higher price.

There seems now some slight prospect of business generally recovering from the depression under which it has lately been laboring.

TEA.—*Black.*—During the past week the New Crop Congous have been arriving freely from the river ports, and since the opening of the market on the 11th inst., a fair business has been transacted in them at irregular prices. From the indifference of buyers to make offers, prices at the opening had a downward tendency, but latterly more spirit has been shewn on the part of buyers, and a firmer tone has been apparent. Settlements to date amount to about 30,000 chests against 40,000 to the same date last year. Supplies so far have been very large, but it remains to be seen if the heavy losses now being made by the tea men will not reduce the quantity in the second and third crops.

In Green Teas.—One small chop new Pingsuey has been settled at Tls. 36, but this market cannot yet be considered fairly opened. The quality of the chops on offer is not equal to those at the beginning of last season, especially as regards make and color of leaf, the teas having the appearance of being mixed with leaf from inferior districts. In liquor they are fresh, but a little wanting in strength.

Advices from Hankow report continued steady buying: prices for finest were well maintained, whilst other descriptions were decidedly cheaper.

SILK.—The total settlement from the 1st inst. to date have been 1,630 bales, and the unsold stock is about 700 bales. The latest telegrams from London are dated 25th May, and advise a "moderate business" in Silk. "No. 3 Tsatlee 29s."

During the last few days Silk has arrived in fair quantities, offers have been more freely made, and on Wednesday for the mail, "chops" were opened at opened at Tls. 555 for best Thirds, and in "their wake" common Silks have been taken at from 10 to 20 taels advance on the opening quotations.

Hardly any Taysam Silks with the exception of Laeyangs have been shown, for the latter Tls. 360 has been paid, and this is so far the only quotation for coarse Silk. Hainings were opened at Tls. 480 for Fatmows seconds, and have remained at about that figure, with a tendency to advance during the last day or two. The market closed very firmly. The Str. *Ottawa* which sailed this morning carried 1,122 bales for England, 225 bales for France and 18 bales for Bombay; and the P. M. Str. *Costa Rica*, which leaves tomorrow morning, takes 80 a 100 bales of Silk destined for New York.

In reporting on the new produce, we have only one complaint to make, and that is that the Silk is undoubtedly foul, and we fear this only too surely bears out the statements of Silkmen, of bad feeding, and a consequently worse yield than was at first hoped.

ORIUM.—There is no change in the market for Malwa worthy of note. Hard Cake is much preferred. To-day's rate is Tls. 505 to Tls. 510. During the week Patna has been sold as low as Tls. 448 for New, but now the tone of the market is firmer and buyers have been found at Tls. 452 for New.

